

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

LOUISVILLE GAZETTE.

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Industrial & Commercial Gazette

Devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Oil and Mining.

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J. H. TURNER & CO.,

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Half Column—Three months, \$82; six months, \$165; twelve months, \$200.

Business and Professional Cards, not exceeding five lines, inserted at \$20 per year, or \$2 per month for a less time.

Leaded notices in editorial columns 25 cents per line, each insertion.

Solid notices in reading columns 20 cents per line.

Brief Mention.**Christian County.**

In our paper of the 21st we gave some statistics of Christian county, but omitted some parts which have since been supplied.

It contains 374,570 acres of land, valued at \$3,676,626. Number of stores, 52; valued at \$163,100. Number of voters, 2,081. The population in 1850 was 19,560; in 1860 it was 21,627.

The productions of this county in 1865 comprised 5,277,990 pounds of tobacco; 19,715 tons of hay; 577,965 bushels of corn; and 142,965 bushels of wheat.

Of the Pilot Rock, (of which we made mention in the previous article,) a correspondent of the Hopkinsville Conservatory says:

The Pilot Rock is situated about twelve miles North-east of Hopkinsville on the Green River slope. It presents a very picturesque and refreshing spectacle to the traveller. It is a place of amusement, aside from its romantic beauty and natural curiosities. It is about four hundred feet in circumference, and its elevation above the general level of the earth is about five hundred feet. At one side there is a large chasm rent open as if it had been done by an earthquake. At the top is suspended a large rock resembling a wedge. When on its summit you can behold as far as the eye can reach a fore-taste of beauty and grandeur. Oh! how pleasant it is to be on that elevation in the summer season, to breathe the fresh air and inhale the sweet fragrance of flowers, and see the birds perched upon the trees, and hear their melodious lays of love. To look at that great and sublime work of God, causes our imaginations to soar away on the swift wings of thought to mingle with the bright reflections of all the vast wonders of this wide universe.

PARIS, Bourbon County.—The census of the city of Paris, Kentucky, has just been completed, as follows: whites, adults, 1,282; children 618; blacks, adults, 1,200; children 1,000; total population 4,100.

The oldest inhabitant is a negro woman, by the name of Lydia, whose age is 101 years, and the next oldest is a negro man, by the name of James Burden, who is 82 years old.

The increase in population, has been from an influx of the colored race. The blacks outnumber the whites by three hundred. The large majority are living very comfortably, but about one eighth of them are in a very destitute condition.

Charleston.—The first store established in Louisville was by Daniel Broadhead in 1783. The merchandise for it was brought in wagons from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and thence to Louisville in flat-boats.

We will thank anyone for a copy of "The Kentucky State Register," a little volume published by Tal. P. Shaffner some years ago—and will pay liberally for it besides. Bring or send it to this office.

The second fair of the New York State Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association, to be held at Rochester, May 8, 9, and 10, is attracting considerable attention, and is likely to prove a great success. Invitations have been extended through the papers, to breeders outside of the State to attend and exhibit their stock.

WANTED.—A copy of Dr. McMaster's sketches of Louisville, published about 1819. Any one having a copy find a purchaser by application to us.

We are indebted to our friend David P. Faulds, for some choice music: *Mona Machree*, *Mary Avourneen*, and *Mary Astore*. The last is a beautiful and touching ballad, by Mrs. Crawford, music by Stephen Glover, an eminent English composer. The two first, we have not had time to examine. Also a Schottish from the musical portfolio of the well-known Charlie L. Ward of the house of Mr. F.—, Main street, between 1st and 2nd. For all of which, gentlemen, be pleased to accept renewed assurances, &c., &c.

We have been shown a fine specimen of lead ore, out of the mines of Messrs. Stewart & Colby, in Henry and Owen counties, on the Kentucky river. It is a fine country, we understand, and this promises to be one of the richest mines of the United States.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—During the month of April, our police have made 378 arrests; 281 for misdemeanor, 76 for felony, and 23 as suspected felons. Of the above number, 119 were arrested at the Clay street station house; 20 for felony, four as suspected felons, and the balance for misdemeanors. The record at the First street house shows but 79 arrests; 19 for felony and 2 as suspected felons.

The attention of Southern Merchants is directed to the advertisement of Andersan, McCampbell & Co. This firm is too well known for its respectability, its extensive trade, and its liberal style of dealing, to need a word of commendation from us. They are doing, as they deserve to do, a large and prosperous business, and never fail to give satisfaction to all who deal with them.

Their prices are as moderate as their goods are excellent and their assortment extensive. We advise our friends from the South and elsewhere to give them a call, examine their stock, and ascertain their prices, before they go further in the hope of doing better. They will find the proprietors gentlemen of high character, courteous and affable, and upright and entirely correct in all their dealings.

An important telegraph decision was recently made in New York in a case where a dispatch, in March 1865, ordering the purchase of \$700 in gold was so transmitted as to read \$7,000. The purchase was made accordingly, whereby the plaintiff sustained a loss of more than \$1,200, for which damages were claimed of the U. S. Telegraph company. The dispatch was written on one of the ordinary blanks of the company, but the plaintiff had never read the conditions thereon expressed. The Supreme court held that he was bound by the conditions, and as he had neither insured the dispatch nor caused it to be repeated, judgment was given for the defendants.

"Hymns for use during the cat plague" are advertised in England. It has been suggested that they should be sung to "the tune the old cow died of."

A Board of Trade has been organized in Charleston, South Carolina, a constitution adopted and officers elected.

LOUISVILLE MERCHANTS.—Our merchants have displayed a great deal of taste in the selection of their Spring and Summer stocks. Our country friends can be supplied with almost any article they may call for, and, as every one of them bought goods on the decline, cheaper than they can be obtained anywhere else, come to Louisville to trade "if you want to get your money back." Read the advertisements in the Gazette and see what our merchants have got, and recollect that Benjamin Franklin, or some body else, has said "that the man who advertises always sells goods cheap."

We had the pleasure yesterday, of meeting Mr. Geo. E. Wilkes, of the enterprising firm of Geo. E. Wilkes & Co., Franklin, Tenn. He is here purchasing goods to replenish his stock, and we trust that we shall have the good fortune of meeting him here often.

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Buying Houses on Long Time.

To the Eds. of the Louisville Journal:

I see an article in your paper this morning in reference to capitalists selling houses and lots to mechanics on long time. I hope you will urge the matter. I am a mechanic, and would like to buy a house on such terms very much. I can pay fifty dollars per month, and there are plenty of mechanics that can pay as much. I have conversed with some twelve or fifteen within the last month, who are anxious to buy houses on such terms. Some of them can pay three or four hundred dollars cash.

Please urge this matter strongly, and oblige the mechanics and an OLD SUBSCRIBER.

LOUISVILLE, April 26, 1866.

This is a subject that cannot too strongly be pressed upon the consideration of capitalists. Months ago we devoted a column or two to this theme, and we are rejoiced to see others following our example. Very certain it is that laboring men and persons on small salaries cannot long remain where such large rents are required. They must purchase or remove.

Messrs. Lucas & Co. have in preparation a complete guide manual of travel along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It will give all the important information necessary concerning the road, its history, the various historic incidents connected with it, and statistics with reference to the Mammoth Cave, Oil Regions, &c.

This book will be eagerly sought for by all travelers.

For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
City Mission Industrial School.

REPORT FROM SEPT., 1865 TO MAY, 1866.

LOUISVILLE, May 1, 1866.

During the last season, two hundred and fifty three children, all little girls, mostly Irish and German, and gathered from the streets, alleys and poor families of the city, have been taught and otherwise cared for, in the Mission Industrial School, in the college building, corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets. The average number of scholars has been about one hundred and seventy-five, under the kind, gentle labors of love of twenty-five or more ladies, married and unmarried. By such teachers, every Saturday morning these needy children have been taught to sing precious little hymns; to repeat some blessed invitations of Christ to come to Him; to pray for forgiveness of sins; to cultivate habits of cleanliness and good behavior; and, especially, to sew well, so as to make their own garments.

Two hundred and forty-five articles of clothing, including some handkerchiefs, have been finished, and seventy-five more unfinished, and have been given to these little girls. All this the work, almost entirely, of these children under the faithful instruction and labors of these ladies. Nearly all of these children are led into some Mission Sabbath School every Sabbath afternoon.

The teachers themselves, together with a few kind and benevolent individuals, merchants and others, have contributed in money, for materials to carry on this work, \$95 27; and in materials direct, estimated at \$35 40; making in all \$139 67. The whole amount expended and used for materials was \$135 02.

The teachers have contributed direct to their classes, in materials, \$20 00 worth, or more, of which no account has been made on our book. The school has now closed for the season of hot weather, to commence again in September next.

J. M. SADD.

Gen. Supt. and City Missionary. THE mineral wealth of our State, says the New Orleans Times, is attracting the attention of Northern capitalists. A gentleman of large experience, both in prospecting and mining, who has spent several months in the Ouachita country, has just returned to this city, and thinks that unearthing the mineral wealth of that section would prove a very profitable undertaking. He has in his possession very fine specimens of silver, lead and copper ore, the former being particularly rich in particles of the pure metal.

MONTGOMERY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The organization of this body was made complete on Friday last, by the election of the following officers:

John Whiting, President.
Thomas Joseph, 1st Vice President.
D. Browder, 2d Vice President.
A. H. Moses, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Southern Porcelain company will soon manufacture ware equal to the best imported. We have seen a specimen and can recommend it.

Augusta Constitutional.

General Reading.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

Lucelle.

BY JOHN VAN ANGLEN.

There is within thy joyous eyes
What is to me a Paradise,
A peerless light, so sweet a charm,
It would an anchorite disarm,
For that he would forsake the glen
To mingle in the haunts of men.

Why praise the step of the gazelle?
It would not suit my fancy well;
Speak not to me of Arab bair,
Or maiden clothed in queenly garb;
The world, the world, I can defy,
To give thy grace and majesty.

Vain is Circassia's proudest boast,
Who sees then once his heart is lost;
He deems an angel from the sky
Has left her own our world to try,
And give to us a glimpse of joy,
Which Time nor Fate can e'er destroy.

Oh, what to me are Hours fair,
With pearly teeth and golden hair?
What care I for locks of jet?
That are with glowing jewels set?
I would for thee my blood distill,
And life itself be at thy will.

Thou art my Mecca—at thy shrine
I worship as to one divine;
I offer incense unto thee,
Goddess of my idolatry.
If all earth's rule and wealth were mine,
It would at once be surely thine.

The Sea Island Negroes.

The negro colonists founded by General Sherman on the Sea Islands of South Carolina are thus described by a correspondent of the New York "Evening Post":

The appeals that have been made throughout the country and in Congress, that the negroes should not be ousted from the lands which they occupy by virtue of General Sherman's order, have either been made in ignorance or are disengenuous. That order, which was a military measure, providing for the temporary disposition of the throng of negroes who had joined his column during the march to the sea, has been taken advantage of to secure possession to the occupants of the abandoned lands upon the Port Royal Islands, all of whom are not black, and who had taken possession while Sherman was fighting the Confederates years ago upon the banks of the Mississippi. I have taken some trouble to get at the facts of this matter, and I find that there are but few negroes occupying islands south of the Savannah river. Many of them formerly belonged on the places. In the rear of the city of Savannah there are several localities where these people have herded together. They live on fish, oysters, and rice, and their clothing is the remains of what hung to them before the war. Many of their villages are not within the influence of the agents of the Bureau; and the primitive style in which they live would arouse the sympathies, if it did not shock the sensibilities of the philanthropic South and North.

"You have a hard job of it," I said to a party of three negroes at work upon a patch of ground on one of the sea island plantations. The surface of the earth where they were digging was filled and tangled with grass and weeds, which in the four years of quiet had obtained possession of the soil. A short distance from the spot several very good cabins had been built, while near the road a number of men were engaged in repairing a gate—work that two men could have accomplished better than six. One of the men to whom I addressed the above question paused from his work, leaning upon his big twelve inch hoe, while he wiped the perspiration from his forehead with his dirty sleeve.

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"Well, if you work hard with them you may be able to buy a mule and plow by and by. How many colored people are there on this plantation?"

"Nigh goin' on ter sixty, sah."

"How many acres of cotton have you put in here?"

"Forty or a hundred, sah."

"There is some difference between forty and a hundred. But you are mistaken; in this field there can't be more than five acres at the outside."

"Yes, sah!" was the answer.

In the doorway of one of the cabins a naked negro, surrounded by several half naked children, was "mashing," as he termed it, some corn in a wooden mortar.

"Where did you get that corn?" I asked.

"In Savannah, sah. Toted it all de way down here. Git mighty little corn, sah, for fish and fisters we tote dar."

"I should think so. What do you have to eat beside fish and oysters and the corn?"

"Nothing, sah; and sometimes mighty little o' fat."

RE-WORKING TOBACCO.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular concerning the manufacturing of tobacco with the payment of duties, only upon the increased weight, which by the late circular of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was limited to the 15th day of April, 1863, is hereby extended to all parties now engaged in the business and having stock on hand purchased with special reference to reworking the same until the 1st day of May, proximo. No tobacco purchased on or after the 15th of April will be allowed to be reworked without payment of the same rate of duty as like descriptions of tobacco, made from new material.

WOMAN is said to be a mere delusion, but it is sometimes pleasant to hug delusions.

Guizot has become a Roman Catholic.

The above conversation will give you an idea of the condition and prospects of a settlement of these freed people, who are an example of those who are best suited for raising a crop and taking care of themselves.

NOTABLE ANACHRONISMS.—Without noticing the blunders of some of Shakespeare's contemporaries, it may suffice to refer to a few of the glaring errors of the "world's great poet," which may surprise some. In the "Comedy of Errors," speaking of the ancient city of Ephesus, we find an allusion made to ducats, marks and guilders, as well as to an abbess of a nunnery, and also, to a striking clock.

In "King John" and "Macbeth" we find reference made to a cannon. We do not learn that any record has been made of this strange anachronism.

In "Coriolanus" reference is made to Alexander, Cato and Galen, all of whom lived subsequent to this dry.

Cassius and Julius Caesar speak of a check striking. He must have been endowed with a seed prophetic vision.

Similar mistakes occur in Cymbeline and some other plays of Shakespeare; but in "King Lear" they are as thick as "leaves in Vallombrosa." E. g., among others Kent talks like a good Protestant of eating no fish, and Gloster of not being compelled to the use of spectacles! Surely it must have been master Shakespeare that was short sighted.

Grotesque anachronisms sometimes appear in the efforts of painters. In one of Albert Durer's paintings of St. Peter denying the Saviour, a Roman Legionary is represented as smoking a pipe of tobacco! In a Dutch picture of Abraham offering up Isaac, the patriarch is shown in the act of holding a blunderbuss to his son's head.

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

[Signed] J. J. BRADFORD, President.

JAS. G. MILLER, Secretary.

Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution, adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of this Society.

The Mule.

BY ALBERT ALLEN, OF FAYETTE.

In this animal we have a valuable compound, possessing the hardness of the ass, with the energy and activity of the horse. Incapable of reproduction or "breeding," its consideration may not properly belong here, and it will, therefore, receive only a brief notice.

From its sterility, it is only valuable as an animal for labor, and especially as a substitute for the horse in warm climates. Contrasted with the horse, in reference to its use in this respect, we find he has many advantages, and among them may be found the following:

1st. His superior strength, both in drawing and carrying heavy burdens.

2d. His comparative freedom from disease and accident, as contrasted with the horse.

3d. His endurance of a temperature which would destroy that animal.

Among the economical advantages may be mentioned the amount of food consumed by him, as being less than that necessary for the horse. On this point an eminent writer says: "Al-

though a large sized mule will consume somewhat more than half the food necessary for the horse, yet if we take into account the saving of expense in shoeing, farriery, and insurance against disease and accident, we may safely affirm that a clear saving of one-half can be sub-

stantiated.

The second, and perhaps greater, economical advantage lies in his superior longevity. Mr. Oliver, to whom allusion has already been made, informs us, that he saw in the West Indies a mule performing his task, "that he was assured by the owner was forty years old,

and that he himself owns a mare mule twenty-five years old, which has been at work twenty-one years, and that he discovered no diminution in her powers, and within a year past he has often taken upwards of a ton's weight in a wagon to Boston, a distance of more than five miles."

These considerations have greatly increased the use of mules on the sugar, rice, and cotton plantations of the South, and have consequently resulted in their increased multiplication in Kentucky, where in 1850, there were of asses and mules 65,600. This increased demand, coupled with a better acquaintance with the principles of breeding and rearing an animal much more desirable than those raised formerly, has, within the past ten years, given to the breeder an advance of more than one-half in the value of his stock, besides curtailing the expense incident to one year's feed.

As regards the kinds of mares to be used in the production of the best mules, I have but to endorse the views briefly expressed in the following quotation—

"They should be large size, well made, young, full of life, large boned, but small limbed, with a moderate sized head, and good forehead."

[From the Sorgo Journal.

The Experiences of Absalom Tims.

1. WINE-MAKING.

The Tims family have, from the first of the name, been noted for peculiar traits, to-wit:

1. Talent for figures.

2. Child-like faith in the honesty of mankind.

3. Vivid imaginations.

4. A desire for wealth.

5. A disinclination to work for it.

I am a Tims, and the possessor of a farm of 250 acres, which, by way of explanation, I will state, I inherited from a maiden aunt, my father's sister, who inherited it from her grandfather, and, fortunately, died before she had time to speculate it away. Being a Tims had she lived long enough to have signed her name ten times it would have gone. Being the son of my father by a woman I am only half Tims, and, consequently, have kept it a year, only succeeding in getting it under a heavy mortgage, the how of which is the object of this paper.

Farming seemed to me to be a very slow path to wealth—too slow, in fact, for a *genius* with 250 acres. While musing on the subject one evening my son entered with a paper, and on opening it a circular dropped out. That circular showed me the short cut to wealth. It was

WINE!

A benefactor of his race had invented a plant which he styled the "American Sherry," or Lin. Rhei Wine Plant," which he proposed to sell at \$300 per 1,000. His statement was as follows:

Three thousand roots could be planted on each acre!

Each root would yield two gallons of wine!

I took pencil and paper immediately. Say I put into Lin. Rhei five acres. Bless my soul! Thirty thousand gallons! Good wine (and the benevolent seller of roots warrants this) to yield a better wine than the best imported) is worth \$8,000 per gallon. Say I sell for \$1,00. Why? It foots up \$30,000 for five acres alone.

The next day I sought the agent and purchased 15,000 roots, getting them at half price in consequence of taking so great a quantity, and not having ready money I gave him my note six months (so as to give me time to dispose of my wine, as he thoughtfully suggested,) and as security (as a mere matter of form, as he jocosely observed,) gave him a mortgage on my farm for \$2,250.

I set them out at once, in an out of the way field, that my neighbors should not discover the business. I wanted to be the only rich man in the township.

In July I commenced pulling the tops and making wine. They yielded as the agent stated. I had 30,000 gallons of

juice, to which (as per direction) I added 30,000 gallons of water.

As I commenced pressing I thought of a little matter which I had quite overlooked: It was necessary to have barrels, and for the amount of juice, with the water added, 1,500 would be necessary. It was staggering, for they cost \$2.00 each. Still, in for a penny, in for a pound. I mortgaged my land again and bought the barrels.

Immediately I made another discovery: *It was necessary to add to each gallon of the mixture three pounds of sugar!* Sugar was worth twenty cents per pound. One hundred and eighty thousand pounds, \$36,000. Good Heavens! I couldn't raise half that amount. In despair I rushed to the money lender and found one who would risk \$4,000 on another mortgage. Securing the money I bought sugar with it at wholesale, and with sorrow let out all the wine save what the sugar I had would fix up and set it fermenting.

At last it was done, and I had about 30,000 gallons of genuine American Sherry Lin. Rhei Wine. At last I was the rich man I had hoped to be.

One morning a neighbor stepped in and asked me, confidentially, if I knew where a market could be found for a small lot of *first rate wine*?

"Ah!" said I, "been growing grapes?" "No," he replied. "I have made a trifle of wine FROM A NEW PLANT; but the fact is I don't know where to market it."

"How many acres did you put out?" shrieked I, seizing him by the throat.

"Five!" gasped he.

"Good Lord! so did I;" and mounting our horses we started on a tour of observation.

That one day's ride disclosed the fact that in that vicinity two hundred farmers had taken the same road to wealth, and that they had fermenting, at that identical moment, 6,000,000 gallons of "rich, heavy Lin. Rhei Wine," and, as near as we could learn, about eight hundred had gone in, who, in the aggregate, must have at least 15,000,000 gallons.

My neighbor and I held a consultation and determined so save ourselves by stealing a march on our neighbors and selling our stock before the article became a drug in the market, and taking samples we went to a liquor merchant and a druggist, and put a price on it. The liquor merchant said it would not answer as a beverage, as it would vomit his customers. The druggist said it would not do as wine for his purposes, as it would physic his customers, and both informed us that about a thousand had been there before us on the same errand, and they wondered what the *wine* was made of and where it came from.

In the meantime the agent had sold all our notes and mortgages to an innocent note shaver for half their face and left the country. My experiment foots up as follows:

Cost of plants.....\$2,250

Cost of sugar.....4,000

Cost of barrels.....3,000

\$9,250

For which I have to show 1,500 second hand barrels.

My reflections were numerous and mixed. The following ideas were prominent:

1. That rhubarb, however valuable for pie, is not as good as grapes for wine.

2. That it yields too much wine for men of moderate means.

3. That a smooth talker can strike oil without going to Pennsylvania.

ABSOLOM TIMS.

Agricultural Prospects in Southern Kentucky.

FRANKLIN, KY., April 23.

Agricultural information being a matter in which your readers have a deep interest, news from Southern Kentucky will, I know, be read with interest.

The wheat crop, which, during the winter and early spring, seemed to be worthless under the influence of repeated freezes and thaws, is coming on quite well, starting late it is true, but from the present prospect we can safely expect an average crop. Some crops stand rather thinly on the ground, but then the plant has room for branching. Some crops have a fine stand, and all are growing well.

Oats have sprouted, and are growing finely. We calculate upon a fine harvest of this valuable grain if the season continues favorable. The prospects for a good crop of hay were seldom if ever better at this date. The corn planting season is now on hand, and our farmers are planting the utmost breadth which they can manage. The crop will be put in good order, and with favorable seasons a good crop will be realized. We are not troubled in this county with a freedmen's bureau, and with few exceptions the negroes are orderly and industrious, laboring for wages, with a prospect of continued good feeling between them and the white population. This is pleasant, and argues well for the future prosperity and quiet of the country. Fruit prospects are very good, with the exception of some of the small fruits, such as gooseberries and currants.

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Brown's Corn Planter.

Will plant and cover in check rows from 15 to 20 acres per day.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO., General Agents.

THE COTTON TAX.

The tax of five cents per pound on cotton, which, it is thought will be imposed by the Radicals in Congress, will be a direct premium on the production of foreign cotton, and, at the same time will retard its cultivation at the South.

It is a direct blow aimed at our own domestic industry, and a bonus to the foreign producer. Such is the legislation to which we must submit, and in which we are allowed no voice.

Atlanta, Ga.

RIVER WATER PRODUCES CHOLERA.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph makes this statement: "In 1848, 1849 and 1852 cholera visited many places in Texas.

It was brought to Houston, and wherever the bayou water was used it spread and was fatal, but it did not prevail where pure water was used. In Western Texas generally the experience was the same."

Edwin Forest's engagement in California is for fifty nights, at \$1,000 a night.

The contract is the most extraordinary ever made with any actor, either in this or any other country, for the reason that on arriving at California, Mr. Forest is bound to act if he does not feel disposed to do so, while the management makes it binding upon itself to do its own part.

Madame Ponisi, Miss Lillie, and Mr. McCullough accompany the tragedian.

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Madame Ponisi, Miss Lillie, and Mr. McCullough accompany the tragedian.

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Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

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Manufactures.

Thoughts on Manufactures.

All earthly wealth springs either directly or indirectly from the soil or beneath it. The mineral products of the earth are deposited out of man's sight, and not to be revealed but by severe labor. But this is done by the Great Creator, with a reference to man's own good, for it stimulates his industry and develops his inventive faculties—in acquiring and turning to account, these valuable and indispensable mineral treasures—without which neither agriculture, commerce, nor manufactures could be successfully carried on. Besides there is a curious and admirable system displayed in the arrangement of these things by the hand of nature, which cannot fail to strike the observant and reflective mind. If the minerals had been deposited on the surface of the ground, instead of underneath it, agriculture would have been impracticable. Whereas, by the contrary arrangement as seen, they are deposited, far under ground and out of the way, in the most solid and compact shape and taking up the least possible space—occupying the laboratory in which they were formed—or rather the laboratory becoming as their formation is completed, the room of their deposit. And so we see it was designed as we reason *a priori*, that the industry of man and his inventive progress should go forward and be rewarded *pari passu* with his advancement in the cultivation of the earth, destined to be his abode, and to yield him sustenance with the super-added labor of his own hands. This was also a wise provision—for it is a principle of our nature that we are not apt very highly to value or to take good care of, after they are obtained, those things that cost but little or nothing to acquire—but on the other hand, are apt to be frugal in the husbanding of those fruits of our labor, which painful and continued toil alone have procured. Hence we find that those nations which have acquired most general, lasting and solid wealth, were not those blessed with a bountiful soil or a mild and indolence-breeding climate. Such lands and nations we now behold far in the rear of their more active competitors—unblissed with a fertile soil but better stimulated to industry and economy by the sterile land and abundant minerals beneath it, that have been placed there by greater Wisdom than ours, to develop their resources and build up a mighty people, great in their conquests over a hard and ungenerous soil, great in their researches into earth for her hidden treasures, great in their daring spirit which trusts to the trackless main, and afterwards diffusively great in the blessings which they disseminate among the more degenerate human races of the earth—not the least part of which blessings is the high example which they hold out to them of unremitting industry, hardy enterprise, and sublime and patient self-reliance. They build up wealth and power for themselves and then send abroad in their ships over the trackless deep, the creatures of their hands, the benignant results of their intelligent toil and skill—their trade and their knowledge, to civilize, enlighten and bless less energetic and consequently less favored and less fortunate lands of the globe. And here we can see, even in this rapid and somewhat desultory glance, the intimate connexion which exists, and always must exist between the agricultural, industrial, commercial and manufacturing interests and pursuits of all countries. You cannot seprate them, and you cannot have either a great nation or a great city without them.

They spring out of each other, and with one stricken from the rest—they are almost like a wagon deprived of its third wheel; a wagon, it is true, in all its parts save the wheel, that is lost—but a useless wagon owing to the loss of that very wheel. We do not say or offer to contend by any means that all nations (civilized) are manufacturing people—but we do say that all are so to a certain extent and could not exist, were it not so. For all things that are made by the hand, are strictly manufactures, and even the rude savage North Americans, whom the first discoverers found here, were manufacturers to a certain degree, for they made their own implements of war and the chase, and their wives and daughters made some beautiful articles of dress and personal apparel—and they had their villages and dwellings in which they lived, and these were manufactures, or *things made by the hand*, which that word means.

In these days, steam has kindly usurped the empire of the hand in numerous departments—but its work is not completed solely of itself, but still assisted by the hand whose *handiness* will scarcely ever be entirely dispensed with.

The final result of manufactures is the increase of a nation's wealth—by the stimulus they afford to agriculture in increased demand for its products and the amount which they pay a nation's service for the transportation and

exchange of their products to and with foreign nations, or at home among their own people. It therefore will be seen that it first requires industry and mechanical skill to carry on agriculture—for it cannot be prosecuted without the use of tools—which require patience, skill and labor for their construction. The mines or minerals of the earth afford the materials out of which at length made the instruments of culture—manufactures change their shape for the use of mankind and fix new values upon products furnished either directly or indirectly by the tillage of the earth. They change also the crude ore into useful machines, both of commerce and agriculture, and are what at last renders commerce possible and profitable—and so the reader will perceive again the intimate and indissoluble connection, which we asserted awhile ago, existed between Industry, Commerce, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Agriculture. And manufactures appear to occupy the central position among all of them, and by encouraging them, we incidentally build up, foster and encourage all the others.

We have previously contended that Louisville is the very point at which manufactures on a large scale are to originate and prosper. As before shown, she possesses a superabundance of natural advantages and intact material—what is further needed is the labor required to develop them—and the problem to be solved is that labor shall be procured at a sufficiently cheap rate to allow the proprietor reasonable profits, for his time, energy and tact invested in the production of the manufactured article.

This can be done, we think, as low as Lowell or New York, and we have the advantage here of a cheaper rate of the raw material, in almost every thing desirable to be manufactured, but more particularly in the article of raw cotton. Our market is nearer to the fields where it is produced. They cannot, certainly obtain labor at the North, where provisions are so much dearer, house rent so much more exorbitant, State and City tax so much higher, lower than it is to be obtained with us.—Away with such nonsense—their dense population too, which is the only plausible reason why they should manufacture cheaper than we do, will not long continue much denser than our own—for new lands will be constantly opening up in the South and South-west and inviting their superabundant population away, and inevitably leaving at home after awhile—a people who, from their very sparseness, cannot be a manufacturing one on the principle that personal and general poverty among large districts of men and women promotes and sustains manufacturers—and the God of nature never intended that anything so noble as manufactures should be degraded by so mean, narrow and selfish a principle. Consequently they never will be sustained long by that means.

Their permanent existence must depend upon a mutual interest between employer and employee—springing from remunerative profits on the one hand to the proprietor and fair, respectable paying wages to the operative on the other hand—giving the laborer not only his hire, of which the scriptures inform us he is worthy, but also a prospect of increasing comfort and domestic independence, mingled with hopes of actual wealth. The liberal and philanthropic head of a great manufacturing house should not and would not wish or have it otherwise. Also the richest country in soil, and with a not over crowded population, suits best for manufacturers; for with a denser population collected on poor lands, and high prices in breadstuffs, though the number of laborers is larger, and therefore the price of their labor is lower, yet their provisions are always high—very high—for the supply obtained from such a soil is not adequate to the demand—consequently the final result must be irreparable disaster alike to proprietor and laborer—when everything will be swept away before the fierce cry of “bread or blood!”—and the few wealthy and the many poor be involved in one common vortex of ruin. Nations in such a condition are but the unconscious waiters for the coming of such a crisis. The multitude in abject poverty and the aristocracy—or as the word means—the powerful few—literally wallowing in wealth—is a national condition at which the philanthropist and the lover of his fellow-men may well shudder and be sorely inclined to weep. We dread no such thing in this great broad valley of the Mississippi, and can have no just reason to fear it for an age to come. For our rich soil with its teeming products, cheap for the money—destined too to remain so for a thousand years, will sustain and enrich both the capitalist and the hand-worker by the abundant basis it will even afford for profitable and remunerative Manufactures.

POLISHED surfaces of steel and iron may be prevented from rusting by exposure to water if they are coated over with a mixture of lime and oil.

PINE bark reduced into a pulp, and bleached by different processes, makes a paper of first quality.

How Machinery Outgrows Original Calculations.

There is probably not an inventor who does not believe at the moment of perfecting a really great discovery, that he has accomplished much more than he has really done—secured something nearly approaching to perfection, if not quite reaching it; the fact being, meanwhile, that he has generally made the same approach towards easily attainable perfection as represented by the old firelock of the sixteenth century, which required a second man to carry dirt and steel and strike fire separately every time the piece was to be discharged, when compared with the breech-loading repeater of the present day, which is itself destined, no doubt, to be considered a clumsy contrivance by some near-approaching age when the fire-arm will load as well as discharge itself, even if it does not carry itself about and point its direction through the means of automatic machinery!

There is not much doubt that Fulton,

on the day when he first saw the Clermont cleaving (very slowly—say three or four miles an hour) the waters of the Hudson, was one of the proudest and best-satisfied of men, but if he could have looked forward twenty years and seen what the Clermont would be looked back to as having been, certainly he would have experienced some reduction of his content. The Stevenses, when at the end of that twenty or thirty years they had made such improvements in steamboats as seemed to be very nearly perfection, would have experienced something of the same belittled feeling if they could have known how their wonderful craft were to be eclipsed and thrown aside as antique oddities at the end of a dozen years. Very fortunately the view ahead is limited; the inventor goes on to what he conceives to be perfection, and that discouragement is prevented which would so certainly palsy his hands if not turn aside his purpose.

Some of us remember when Brunel—

already high in reputation as an Eng-

lish engineer—made and published a

calculation that railway trains could

never possibly be driven at a speed ex-

ceeding thirty miles an hour, because

at any speed beyond those figures the

pressure of air passed through would flatten

down and demolish the cars; and still

more of us remember when that same

Brunel died, a few years ago, after hav-

ing lived to build railway engines that

ran sixty, seventy, and even eighty miles

an hour, and driven some of them him-

self.

Many men, whose heads are only a

little gray, took part in watching and

prophesying upon the first attempt at

crossing the Atlantic by steam. “As an

experiment, this may possibly succeed

once, after losing half a dozen vessels

and a few hundred lives; but it can

never succeed practically, as the weight

of machinery, in a heavy sea, must

wring the vessel to pieces.” So said the wiseacres, many thousands of whom

have lived to see the day when sea-go-

ing steamers have made the Atlantic

little else than a ferry—and when it is

only crossed without the aid of steam,

by cargo boats, emigrant ships, and the

yachts of a few people who wish to re-

main as long as possible away from sight

of the land.

Instances might be cited, *ad infinitum*, if not *ad nauseam*; but let us take one illustration much nearer home to very many of the readers of this article—the sewing machine—which probably there cannot be found a more comprehensive type of the progress of the last few years, and of the unerring certainty with which machinery devoted to certain beneficial purpose carries the inventor (so to speak) off his feet, and confounds all his calculations.

It is not many years ago that there was talk of the sewing machine as a

thing not quite accomplished, but about

to be a little further back than the type

setting machine is at the present day.

Almost any expert needle-woman (or

needle-man) could demonstrate in a

few minutes that nothing effective of

the kind could ever be arranged, simply

because the necessity of the needle go-

ing through the cloth and returning be-

fore a stitch could be formed, made the

thing a bald impossibility.

“How could it be made to go through and return, re-

peatedly and rapidly, and the thread

still be kept in the eye of it?” they ask-

ed; and that query seemed to be a puz-

zer. “Pshaw! another of the Utopian

dreams of idle people who wish to live

by their wits while others labor with

their hands!” was the verdict.

By-and-by Mr. Howe and certain oth-

ers answered that puzzling question.

The needle and its thread could be ma-

naged—how, everybody understands now-a-days, and there is no occasion of ex-

plaining here. Then the cry changed,

but it did not die out. “Humph! yes,

it may do well enough sometimes, and

slowly; but it can never be speedy and

reliable!” Everybody was certain of this,

if they had never before been certain of

anything in their lives.

After a time it was demonstrated that

one sewing machine would do work

with the celerity of as many sewing-wom-

en as could be set around it in a twen-

ty-foot circle. Did the croaking stop

then? By no means—it only changed

again. “Humph! it may work rapidly,

but it can never do the work that will

stand! It can never do anything but plain,

coarse work—never sew any seams but those that run nearly straight ahead!

It will always be getting out of order,

from the complication of the machinery,

and costing more time and trouble for

repairs and alterations than would do the work by hand!”

There was something in some of the lat-

ter prophesies, it must be admitted, tak-

ing the scale of perfection that had

then been reached as the test. But no

sooner had it been demonstrated that

sewing could be done by machinery

than a host of inventors appeared with

devices to overcome the various ob-

jections, and in a short time the com-

paratively crude idea of Howe, by the

addition of these inventions, assumed

the form of a really practical sewing

machine. The difficulty of sewing

curved seams disappeared before the

“feeding” inventions; contrivances in-

numerable regulated the thread ten-

sions; attachments for hemming, tuck-

ing, cording, etc., were added soon af-

ter; and the question then was not,

could the machine sew? but was there

any description of sewing which it

could not perform? Take the Grover

& Baker machine at the present day,

which affords, perhaps, the best illustration of the advances made in this branch of the mechanical arts, and there is no kind of sewing, plain or ornamental, which the most skilled needle-woman can perform that it will not execute equally well as regards strength and durability, much neater and more beautiful in appearance, and in a tenth of the time.

Truly we do not know everything of what we are going to do when we first begin. Machinery, which began by being the servant and owes its very life to the inventive brain, literally forces improvements upon itself, by its suggestions, and comes very neat, in the end, to being the master. But it is doubtful whether either of the other instances named (to which a dozen might be added, in the telegraph, etc.) supplies so conclusive a comment on the whole theme as is found in the various steps of the sewing machine from crudity to all needful perfection, with the changes in popular appreciation accompanying, beginning with total distrust and ending in an unreserved surrender of confidence.—[American Artisan.]

Advertisement.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.,

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

H. M. McCARTY, } EDITORS.
J. HAL TURNER,
Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the
following gentlemen:—
GEO. W. MORRISON—Department of Commerce.
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences.
ISAAC SHELBY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN
LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, - - - MAY 5, 1866.

We have something to say about the Chair Factory of Messrs. Long & Bro., 176 East Market Street, for we visited it not long since, and were delighted with our visit. It is enough to make a man wish that he might get to sit down much oftener and longer than he is allowed to do, in this wearisome business, work-a-day world, to go up there and look at the nice ratan-bottomed chairs, the office chairs, ladies' rocking chairs, and many other sorts of chairs whereby our view was cheered and whereof we can now most cheerfully and complacently speak in terms most laudatory and most cheering.

Messrs. Long & Bro. keep fifty or sixty hands constantly employed, among whom we observed quite a number of boys busily engaged in arranging the splits and nicely adjusting them in the seats of the chairs which they were thus manufacturing, and we could but think that those boys were basing their fortunes on a sure *bottoming*—much surer then they would be if they were idling about town, smoking bad cigars, and occasionally investing rare dimes of *treasure trove* in worse whiskey, learning to be "roughs" and "fast young men"—making misery for themselves and friends, and future trouble and expense for the State—instead of earning as they are there, honorably and commendably doing, from four to twelve dollars each, per week—to go towards their own and their fathers' and mothers' support, besides "laying up something for a rainy day," and perhaps accumulating a sum of money that may, in time, be usefully applied in obtaining an education, whereby they shall become fitted for useful, intelligent and valuable members of society, and ornaments alike to themselves, their families, and their fellow-men.

In the manufactory alluded to, all the work of making the chairs, is done by machinery, except the putting of the various parts together and the making of the bottoms—which is done by hand. The timber is all sawed, all the rounds, posts and arms are turned, all the holes bored and all the mortises made by machinery driven by steam.

We saw a very ingenious contrivance (invented by Mr. C. R. Long, of the above firm,) for the boring of the holes in which the chair rounds are inserted in the post—contrivance containing three augurs, which work simultaneously and bore three holes, as we saw them do, in less, we are confident, than one-half minute—this with the other machinery is compelled to do its lightning-like task by the parent-motor—steam.

We advise country dealers to examine the chairs of this large and reliable factory, before going to Cincinnati or further in that direction—and our word for it, they will see that here they can get the worth of the money which they lay out, and be convinced from their own eyes that the work which they are purchasing, has been executed faithfully and is sound to the core.

Messrs. Long & Bro. buy all their material from first hands, and are thus enabled to sell the results of their solid and excellent workmanship at even rates with any other competing cities North or South.

We would be glad to say more about this manufactory, but have neither time nor space to do so now.

Louisville Manufacturers.

Carriages and Buggies. Horace Gooch, near the corner of Jefferson and 4th streets.

We saw some very handsome Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons and Barouches a few days ago at the establishment of Mr. Horace Gooch, situated as above—and weekly turning out from the shop—a finely finished, well-constructed vehicle of one of the above descriptions. Mr. G. showed us various specimens from the hands of himself and his employees, which would do honor to any similar manufactory this side or the other side of the Alleghanies.

His vehicles all bear the stamp of solidity, soundness of material and durability of structure, as well as completeness and elegance of finish. He manufactures a very superior kind of Light Express Wagon—such as is used by the Express Companies of this city. These are very useful—run light, and are much in request. He also manufactures to order, what might be called the sewing-machine wagon, designed for transporting through the country the various sewing-machines which Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and other Companies are now send-

ing in all directions by their agents into the rural districts of the Western and South-western States. He manufactures also Family Carriages to order—of various styles and character of finish—and keeps on hand, what may well be termed the "Livery-stable Buggy"—designed for the hard, rough and rapid uses to which such vehicles are so often condemned by the demands of necessary and urgent travel—or by fast young men who frequently make fast trips—and often make their money fly as fast as the fast-flying pleasures which they follow so fast.

The Carriage Makers of Louisville, be it known, can sell their Carriages, light Wagons, Buggies, Barouches, Sulkies, and every description of vehicle in their line for just as little as they cost in Cincinnati or anywhere else—but strange to say, there are persons in our midst, whose calling creates a constant necessity for light wagons, that send or go elsewhere when they need them, while at the same time, the very money which they pay for them *there*, is made off of the people *here*! We submit it to their own candor and sense of justice, if this be right? Gentlemen encourage home manufactures! Build up the trade of your own city. If you have money to spend, spend it with the people out of whom you make it.

We might mention in connection with this subject that Mr. Gooch gets all the silver plating of his fine buggies and carriages done in this city, by Mr. H. Parkhurst, Silver Plater, on Second street, between Market and Jefferson—who ought to be patronized by our people; for the work which we saw from his hand, is equal to any in beauty and solidity that is executed in New York, or any of the cities of the Atlantic seabord. Encourage him, then, and retain his valuable services among us.

Call and see Mr. Gooch's "Hunting Buggy," which is a novelty in this market, or in any other, we reckon.

It is with pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the Co-partnership of Mr. G. H. Cochran with the firm of Pyne, Hackett & Co., of the People's Foundry. Mr. Cochran is at the head of one of our oldest and largest business houses, and in every way stands foremost among the members of the mercantile community, and bears the respect of all who have had dealings with him. He has associated himself with men who from long experience in the business—Messrs. Pyne & Hackett having been connected with the well known house of J. S. Lithgow & Co.—render praise of reliability and thorough workmanship in the various articles they manufacture unnecessary. A new feature in their business, will be the manufacture of Marbleized Iron Mantles, which are fast superseding the more costly material of marble. We congratulate Messrs. Pyne & Hackett upon the acquisition of Mr. Cochran, and we hope they may continue to be one of the staunchest and most enterprising of the leading manufactories of Louisville.

New Advertisements.

Chairs! Chairs!! LONG & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
Cane Seat and Split Bottom Chairs,

Factory and Warehouses Nos. 174 and 175 Market Street, between Preston & Jackson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING increased our facilities for manufacturing, we are now prepared to fill all orders in our line from the trade on the most favorable terms. We purchase all our material for manufacturing from first hands. Hence we are enabled to sell as LOW, IF NOT LOWER than the same quality of goods can be had in the West. We guarantee all goods as represented.

Hotels, Halls, Steamboats, Schools, Offices, &c., supplied on the most liberal terms.

Price List sent by mail, when desired.
May 5—2m LONG & BRO.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Corner Fifth and Market Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mrs. M. J. Nichols, Proprietress.

Dy Boarding and Lodging furnished on the most reasonable terms. Two unfurnished rooms to rent to families.

May 6—5

G. H. COCHRAN has this day purchased the interest of Miles Greenwood in the firm of Pyne, Hackett & Co. The business will be conducted as heretofore, without change of style.

Louisville, Ky., May 2, 1866.

W.M. PYNE. J.O. HACKETT. G.H. COCHRAN.

W.M. HAYNES. W.G. NEEL. D.T. MCCAMPBELL.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.

(Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HOSIERY!

GLOVES,

NOTIONS,

FANCY GOODS,

&c., &c.

No. 241 Main St.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL

Dec 16-17

Subscriptions and literary contributions respectfully solicited. Address

New Advertisements.

F. W. MERZ,

Louisville

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FOUNDRY

AND

ORNAMENTAL

IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURER OF

Iron Fronts,

Columns,

Caps and

Bases,

Cornices,

And general

Building

Castings,

Iron Railings,

Verandahs,

Balconies,

Safes,

Bank

And

Jail Works.

Green Street,

Bet. Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

May 5—6m

WM. W. MORRIS & CO.,

132 Main Street,

Between Fourth and Fifth, near Fourth,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NOTIONS,

A large variety, including Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Goods, Jewelry, Brides, Buttons, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, &c.

STATIONERY!

Note, Letter, Cap Paper, Envelopes, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Playing Cards, &c.

April 14—3m

LOUISVILLE

SUNDAY GAZETTE,

A Southern Literary, Family and Business Newspaper.

Comprising Departments of Choice Miscellaneous Tales, Sketches and Poetry; Local Facts and Fancies; Religious Intelligence; Moral Essays; Synopsis of General News; Latest Telegrams, &c., &c.

TO BE EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

H. M. McCARTY,

Formerly of the "Bardstown Gazette," "Paducah Journal," and Missouri "Border Star."

TERMS: Single Copies \$2 50 per year.

To Clubs of ten or more, \$2.

On Sunday, the 12th of May, I shall commence publication in Louisville, the publication of a

LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER,

Bearing the above title, which I hope will in time supersede among us the patronage of those Northern publications, whose interests, feelings and sympathies are foreign to our own.

While the Sunday Gazette will not be partisan, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, it will certainly be SECTIONAL to the extent of fostering Southern talent, and advocating Southern and Western Literature.

Several distinguished Contributors have been engaged, among whom we are authorized to mention:

SEDE KAY, BEN. CASSEY, PROF. C. W. WRIGHT,

S. B. CHURCHILL, H. E. GRATE,

S. L. M. MAJOR, THOS. W. RILEY,

A. PUKESSON, JR., and several others.

We think that all the resources of our country, whether of a mental or physical character, ought to be developed.

The people of the North, with the most commendable zeal and energy, work out the interests of their section of the Union in every possible way, developing their resources, encouraging their home enterprises, sustaining their literature, and doing all in their power to make that section great and prosperous.

Why cannot we learn a lesson from them?

Why cannot we patronize, for instance, our own literary journals, so that they may become as liberal in their payments for contributions as are Northern journals, and thus give encouragement to our own writers and authors?

Subscriptions and literary contributions respectfully solicited. Address

H. M. McCARTY,

Louisville, Ky.

May 5—2m

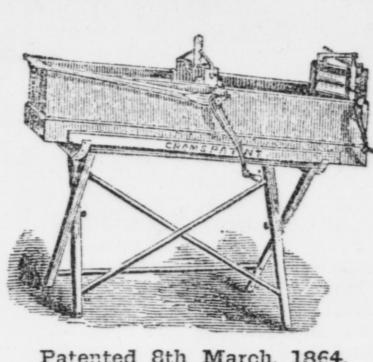
Late Advertisements.

CRAM'S

WASHING,

WRINGING & SOAPING

MACHINE.



Patented 8th March, 1864.

It is made on an entirely new principle, and has been awarded the First Premiums at eleven State Fairs. Hundreds of housekeepers give testimony to its virtue. It obviates half the drudgery of washing.

And banishes the Terrors of Wash-day from the household.

The patentee has for the last two years offered a standing

Challenge of \$1,000

That this is the Most Perfect Family Washing Machine in the World.

It is the best for the following reasons:

1st.—It wears the clothes less than any other Machine, because they are washed between Rubber rollers, which cannot wear them.

2d.—It washes the clothes perfectly, leaving none of the work to be done by hand.

3d.—As the clothes are under the eye of the person using the Machine, she need only wash those parts which need washing.

4th.—It will wash (all kinds of clothes, from a lace collar to a blanket) without any injury to the fabric.

5th.—Flannels washed according to instructions in this Machine, will not shrink.

6th.—It is so simple and substantial, that it cannot get out of order.

FOR SALE BY

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

**HOPE
INSURANCE COMPANY,**
77 1-2 Fourth Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
GUARANTEE CAPITAL,
\$200,000.

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S. H. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.

THE CHEAPEST INSURANCE IS
PARTICIPATION IN THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY BY
THE POLICY HOLDERS.

**Benj. D. Kennedy,
INSURANCE AGENT,**
No. 142 Main Street. (Old No. 413), South side, between Fourth and Fifth streets, (DULASSET'S BUILDING).
LOUISVILLE, KY.
INSURANCES TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS UPON
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, MERCHANT-
DISE, CARGO SHIPMENTS
BY RIVER AND RAILROAD,
AND UPON LIFE,
ON THE PARTICIPATION OR RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.
All Losses Promptly and Liberally Ad-
justed, and paid at Louisville, Ky.
March 3-11

Paper.

FALLS CITY PAPER MILLS,
Nos. 15, 15 and 17 Washington St., above First, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.
Manufacturers of
Plate, Collar, Fine Book,
Music and News Paper.

Highest cash price paid for Rags, Rope, Cotton Waste, Old Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, &c. &c.
P. S.—Address all communications to Falls City Paper Mills.

**New Wholesale
PAPER WAREHOUSE,**
290 MAIN STREET,
South side, between Seventh and Eighth
LOUISVILLE, KY.

William Cromey,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**PAPER
OF ALL KINDS.**

BONNET BOARDS

Binder's Boards, Card Boards,

ENVELOPES,
Printing Inks, &c.

HAVING HAD NEARLY TWENTY years experience in this branch of business, I feel confident I can make it to the interest of all persons buying Paper to examine my stock before making their purchases.

All orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt attention.

Highest market price in Cash paid for Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c. &c.

GUNPOWDER.

WILLIAM CROMEY,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

**ORIENTAL AND INDIAN
GUNPOWDER,**

No. 290 MAIN STREET,

Bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of

Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety-Fuse

ALWAYS ON HAND & FOR SALE.

GEO. W. NOBLE & CO'S.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Persons at a distance wanting advertising done of any character, in our city Papers or Papers further north, can have the same attended to by addressing us and enclosing the sum.

Jan. 13-14

New Advertisements.
**LOUISVILLE
Weekly Courier.**

OUR mammoth Weekly Courier, containing 40 columns of matter, is issued every Tuesday.

No paper in the West prints a larger or handsomer sheet than the WEEKLY COURIER, and in quantity and quality of matter and interesting variety, it acknowledges no superior. TERMS—Single copies \$2 25; 10 copies \$20—an extra copy gratis for every club of 10. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing, five cents.

A limited number of advertisements will be received for the Weekly Courier at \$1.00 per square for each insertion.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COURIER.

OUR Semi-Weekly contains 40 columns of interesting news, miscellaneous and commercial matter, and is the very paper for persons in the country where there are only two or three mails per week, and for those who do not feel able to take a daily paper and yet wish more news and more frequently than they can get in a weekly paper.

TERMS—Subscription for one year \$5; for six months \$2.50. A club of ten for \$4.50, and an extra copy to the getter up of the club. Single copies for sale at the counting-room at five cents.

A limited number of advertisements will be received for the Semi-Weekly Courier at \$1.00 per square for each insertion.

W. N. Haldeman, Publisher.
109 Jefferson St., bet. Third and Fourth.
April 21

THE KENTUCKY
WASHER AND WRINGER,



HAVING proved itself superior in every contest, remains the Champion Washer of America. We warrant it to wash faster, with less wear to the clothing, and less labor to the operator, than any other Washer in the United States.

We are Manufacturers' Agents for

**The Champion Reaper and
Mower.**

Case's Riding Cultivator.

Sattley's Gang Plow,
Walker's Horse Hay Fork,
Schooley's STRAW & PODDER CUTTER,
SOUR & COLTON'S PATENT DRAG SAW,
COWING'S WELL & CISTERNS PUMPS.

And Dealers in
Agricultural Implements generally.

BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY,
112 W. Main, bet. 3d and 4th Sts.,
Louisville, Ky.
Send for a circular of what you want.
April 21-1st

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE.

FROM
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW
ENGLAND STATES,

To the West and South-West,
Forward Goods in LESS TIME than any other
Conveyance except the Express Co.
AT REGULAR RAILROAD RATES.

Mark all Packages "Merchants' Despatch," and deliver at our Depot, corner Hudson and Thomas Sts., New York, and Western R. E. Depot, Boston.

A. H. LIVINGSTON, Agt., 6. G. KEPER, Agt.
1/2 Murray St., New York. 75 Washington St., Boston.
E. CUMMINGS, Sup't., BOSTON, MASS.

WE HAVE PERFECTED ARRANGEMENTS with the different lines of Railroad forming the "Indianapolis Route," whereby our freight is loaded in our own cars at New York and Boston, and delivered to merchants at Louisville with but one transfer.

Freight is carried via the new Railroad Bridge at Albany, and New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, where it is transferred into Jeffersonville Railroad Cars and landed at Jeffersonville without any further handling. By this arrangement we propose to deliver freight in from five to seven days from New York, and from six to eight from Boston.

The Merchants' Despatch is the only ALL RAIL LINE running out of Boston, and shippers are assured that goods from that point will be delivered at Louisville in shorter time, and with less handling, than by any other Fast Freight Line.

We also keep open the Route via Cincinnati and People's Line Steamers, so that merchants who prefer this route can mark their goods accordingly. Our rates are always as low as the Regular Railroad Lines.

L. E. PERKINS, Agent.

April 7-1m

JACOB F. WELLER,

WHOLESALE

GROCER,

No. 99 West Main Street,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Persons at a distance wanting advertising done of any character, in our city Papers or Papers further north, can have the same attended to by addressing us and enclosing the sum.

Jan. 13-14

Miscellaneous.

**WHOLESALE
HATS, CAPS,**

AND

Straw Goods

We are now receiving large additions to our stock of the above Goods, all of which we will sell to COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS at EASTERN PRICES FOR CASH.

Prather & Smith,
160 Main, St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Ap. 7-14

W. N. Haldeman, Publisher.

109 Jefferson St., bet. Third and Fourth.

April 21

S. ULLMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

New No. 159,

(OLD NO. 430.)

MAIN ST.,

North Side between Fourth and Fifth,

T. ULLMAN,
B. HESS,
J. F. BAMBERGER.

Louisville, Ky.
April 7-14

LOUISVILLE

PURCHASING SOUE.

Cor. Jefferson and Campbell Streets.

HAVING been connected with the largest business houses of Louisville for the past twenty-five years, and paying constant attention to the fluctuations of the market, we are prepared to purchase.

Prices guaranteed as low as same qualities can be laid down here from the East or elsewhere.

HAZLETT, LEONARD & CO.

Office, No. 24 Ninth street, one door North o

Main, Louisville. March 24-1m

S. BROWNELL.

J. W. STINE.

HOPE WOOLEN MILLS,

BROWNELL & CO.,

Opposite the Court House,

DRUGS,

CLOTHING, QUEENSWARE,

Agricultural Implements,

SEEDS,

IRON, PRODUCE,

And all kinds of Merchandise wanted by Country Merchants

Our object is to fill all small orders at a reasonable per cent. that will not justify a trip to this city from the interior. And we are satisfied that our purchases will be as low as is personally attended to by the merchant himself.

Those favoring us with their orders will please state plainly the articles wanted.

All Goods bought and shipped by us will be insured, unless otherwise directed, and charged on the bill.

Charges 2 per cent. for all bills over \$500; 2 1/2 per cent. for all bills less

No charge to our regular customers.

We refer to the business men generally.

VAN PELT, MOSES & CO.,

246 Main Street,

Bet. Sixth and Seventh.

April 7-3m

WATERS & FOX,

411 Main St., bet. 8th and 9th.

LOUISVILLE KY.

Late Advertisements.

H. W. WILKES,
131 Main Street, near Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Woolen Mill Supplies,

Cotton Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Bolting Cloth,

Machine Cards,

Carding Machines,

Cotton Gins,

Cotton Warps,

Wove Wire Screen,

Cordage and Rope,

Gum Hose and Packing,

Sheet Metals and Wires,

Lace Leather and Rivets,

Buhr Mill Stones,

Turbine Water Wheels,

Fan Mill Materials,

With almost all other articles

necessary for

Mills, Foundries, Factories,

Railroads, Oil-Well, etc.

Send for a Catalogue.

April 7-1m

**KENTUCKY
LEAD WORKS.**

Having our Lead Works NEARLY

completed we have commenced manufac-

turing, and now offer to the trade all the vari-

ous qualities of

White Leads, Zinc Paints, Put-

ty, Bar Lead, &c., &c.

About the first of April we shall be prepared

Foundries.

**LOUISVILLE
STOVE AND GRATE
Foundry.**
6th Street,

West side, between Main St. and the River.

**BRIDGEFORD & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.**

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
Cooking and Heating

STOVES,
Plain and Enamored

GRATES AND MANTLES,
Country Hollow Ware

Of all kinds.

**WROUGHT IRON
Cooking Stoves,**

All sizes for Families and Hotels. The BEST
MADE IN THE WEST!

DEALERS IN

Tin Plate,
Wire,
Block Tin,
Sheet and Slab Zinc,
Antimony,
Sheathing and Braziers' Copper,

Copper Bottoms,
Rivets,
Wire,

And all other goods pertaining to Tinner's
Stock. Have also on hand a large stock of

**Tinners' Tools and
MACHINES,**

Also,

COPPER STILLS,
All sizes. All kinds of

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work

Done at the shortest notice.

CASH ORDERS

Solicited and promptly attended to.
March 8-8m

J. S. LITHGOW,
VINCENT COX,
J. L. SMYTHE.

J. S. Lithgow & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,
Castings, Tin, Copper and
SHEET IRON WARE.

And Importers and Dealers in
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire,
BLOCK TIN,

TINNERS' MACHINES

Hand Tools, &c.

55 & 87 orth-West corner Third and Main Streets.

Always in stock the most complete assortment of

Manufactured Tin Ware,

AND

**House Furnishing
GOODS**

TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST.

Boots and Shoes.

INGALLS & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 165 MAIN STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

M. C. BUXTBAUM & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

No. 194 Main Street,

BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 24-7m

Foundries.

PEOPLES' FOUNDRY

Cor. Main & Wenzel Sts.

**Pyne, Hackett
& CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,

MANTEL GRATES,

CASTINGS,

&c., &c.

Plain Tin & Sheet Iron Ware

OF ALL KINDS

SALESROOM 117 MAIN ST.,

Nearly opposite National Hotel.

Where will always be found a complete stock of

COOKING,

HEATING,

PARLOR STOVES

Of the best and most approved patterns, and

Country Hollow Ware,

Dog-Irons, &c.

Having had experience of nearly twenty years in the manufacture and sale of Stoves and Castings in this city, we can say to our friends and the trade generally in the West and South, that we are now amply prepared to furnish all goods in our line, as low as any house in the city.

Particular attention paid to all orders, and shipments promptly made.

Terms Cash.

PYNE, HACKETT & CO.
Feb. 17-8m

JULIUS BARBAROUX,
MANUFACTURER OF
STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY AND
PORTABLE

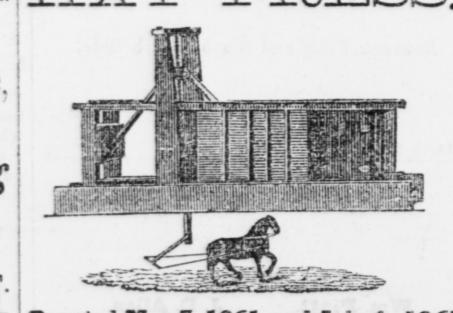
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,

Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills,
Mill Machinery, Cast and Wrought
Iron Screw Pipes, Force & Lift Pumps
of various kinds.

Hydraulic Presses & Machinery
FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO.

Tobacco Screws and Presses.
Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and
Verandahs.

**CRAIG'S
EXCELSIOR COTTON AND
HAY PRESS.**



Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865

Premium taken at the Kentucky State
Agricultural Fair, 1865.

This Press consists of but few parts, all simple and substantial.

One mule (or horse) and five hands can press from 50 to 60 bales, weighing 500 lbs each, in one day of 10 hours; the bales, when finished, being 24 inches square and 4 feet long, or can be made, if required, 20 inches square and 4 feet long, thus avoiding the necessity of carrying them again for the ship, and saving at least one half the bagging and rope, besides a great saving in freight and hauling.

The Press, complete, (frame of the best white oak and steel,) will be furnished at my Factory, \$1000, or delivered on board Boat, or at Railroad Depot, for \$950.

When the purchaser prefers, a complete set of irons, with drawings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out the timber and put up the Press, will be furnished for \$450, including the right to use, delivered on Boat, or at Railroad Depot. The Press, complete, weighs 8000 lbs; the irons only 1500 lbs.

A full stock of the best description of Tools always on hand, such as

Centre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Temper-Screws, Rope-Sockets, Sand Pumps, Rope Sheaves, Beam Plates, &c., &c. Orders for any of the above articles, accompanied by the money, promptly attended to.

Corner Floyd and Washington Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Foundries.

**LOUISVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL
FOUNDRY,
AND
ORNAMENTAL IRON-WORKS,**
Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Green St., between
Second and Third.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, CORNICES, BUILD-
ING AND OTHER CASTINGS, WATER PIPES, CAST AND WROUGHT
IRON RAILING, VERANDAH, BALCONIES AND GENERAL BUILD-
ING WORK.

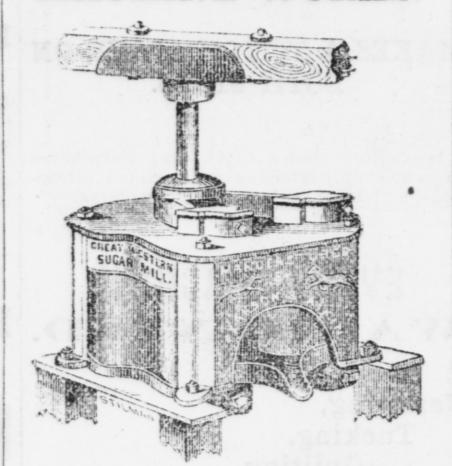
Also attention given to Burglar and Fireproof
Safes, Bank Vaults, Doors and Jail Work.

Pattern Books sent on request.

WANTED—OLD CAST SCRAP.

F. W. MERZ,
Green St., bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.
Dec. 30-1y.

**VARIETY FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.**



PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sugar Cane Mills
AND
EVAPORATORS,

Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist
Mills & Agricultural Machinery,
Small Castings, &c.

Main Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

Job Work of all kinds done in good style, on
short notice.

(Dec. 23 ly)

**WASHINGTON
FOUNDRY.**

Corner Ninth and Main Streets,

DAVIES & CO.

Manufacturers of
Marine, Stationary and Portable
ENGINES.

**OIL WELL,
Tobacco, Grist & Saw Mill
Machinery
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

Boiler, Sheet-Iron, Copper
and Brass Work.

Liquors.

J. Monks & Cobb

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE
Bourbon, Nelson, and Marion County

COPPER DISTILLED

Whiskies,
NO. 287 MAIN STREET,
Between Seventh and Eighth,

Louisville, Ky.

G. E. COCHRAN. EDW'D FULTON.

(Successors to Jno Cochran & Son.)

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers

NO. 330 MAIN STREET,

Between Third & Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH & AMERICAN

WINDOW GLASS,

Paints,

AND

PAINTER'S MATERIALS,

LINSEED OIL,

Benzine, Varnishes

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

Carbon, Lard & Lubricating

OILS,

Lamps & Trimmings,

LANTERNS, CHANDELIER, &c., &c.

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 3-4f.

Millinery.

L. & G. BRONNER & CO.,

171 Main St., bet. 5th & 6th,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Silks,

Ribbons,

Flowers,

Feathers,

Laces,

Hats,

Straw-

Goods,

Trimmings,

Pattern-

Bonnets,

Head-Netts,

Fancy Goods,

AND

White Goods.

MILLINERS AND MERCHANTS

FROM THE SOUTH,

Buying in Louisville, will have no occasion to look further for a stock adapted to their trade, as one of the firm in New York is always

FIRST IN THE MARKET,

And we are supplied DIRECT from importers and manufacturers.

89 Franklin, New York.

Cotton.

LOUISVILLE
COTTON MARKET.

It is a generally admitted fact that Louisville is the largest, and to the planter, the most satisfactory Tobacco Market in the world. And believing it can be made as important and satisfactory market for Cotton as it is for Tobacco, by adopting the same system of selling at public sale by auction, allowing the owner or his agent the privilege of rejecting the sale when the price does not meet his views; and being informed that

MESSRS. PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.

Intend inaugurating this system in the sale of Cotton, we the undersigned, merchants and others, do pledge ourselves to sustain the enterprise to the extent of our ability by furnishing to the above firm all Cotton which we control, or can influence in this market so long as they continue this system of selling.

SIGNED:

Trabue, Davis & Co.
Gordon, Harbison & Co.
Smith & Waid.
Moore, Bremaker & Co.
H. A. Huges & Co.
Kahn & Wolf.
Hutchison & Raine.
Craig, Truman & Co.
Lisby, White & Cochrane.
Hays, Cross & Co.
J. H. Wright & Co.
J. M. Robinson & Co.
George W. Morris & Co.
Wm. M. Morris & Co.
Cannon & Byers.
Low & Whitney.
Heeter & Chaudoin.
H. S. Julian & Co.
Wilson, Peter & Co.
Chamberlin & Co.
A. H. & W. O. Gardner.
Walton & Brother.
J. F. Weller.
J. S. Lithgow & Co.
R. A. Robinson & Co.
Gardner & Co.
J. S. Morris & Sons.
Vanpeit, Moses & Co.
Brinly, Dodge & Hardy.
Sutcliffe, Owen & Wood.
John H. Thomas & Co.
J. C. Dohoney & Co.
J. Monks & Cobb.
Neal, Netherland & Co.
N. Gwynne.
Snoddy, Parrish & Co.
Weller & Buckner.
L. L. Warren & Co.
Henry Chambers & Co.
Bridgeford & Co.
Odor, Taylor & Co.
M. E. Miller.
Moss, Trigg & Semple.
Piatt & Allen.
Anderson, McCampbell & Co.
J. B. Wilder & Co.
Verhoff Bro's.
H. S. Buckner.
D. R. Young & Co.
Spratt & Co.
Haynes, Neel & Co.
Casseday & Co.
Terry, Wheat & Chesney.
T. & R. Slevin & Cain.
W. H. Stokes & Co.
Harvey & Keith.
Murrell, Castleman & Co.
Baird Brothers.
John P. Morton & Co. And others.

DEAR SIR: Allow us to call your attention to the fact that, at the request of merchants and other citizens, we have adopted the same system of selling

Cotton

Which has proved so satisfactory to the planter in the sale of

Tobacco

in this market. Its advantages are numerous. It draws together all the buyers in this, and many from other markets, the competition between whom insures the highest market price for each bale offered. Each bale is before the buyer; so that he can see its condition, with a sample fairly drawn showing its quality. THE OWNER HAS THE RIGHT, EITHER IN PERSON OR THROUGH HIS AGENT, TO REJECT THE SALE WHEN THE PRICE IS NOT SATISFACTORY.—These advantages are secured to the planter with the same expense of selling as under the old system. The argument from our experience is conclusive, that sales prove more satisfactory under this than any other system.

Yours, respectfully,

PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.

April 21

Sewing Machines.

C. L. RADWAY. T. JOHNSTON.

THE LEAVITT

SEWING MACHINE

RANKS EXCELSIOR IN

Economy, Durability,

Rapidity, Reliability,

And is indispensable to every family.

Messrs. Radway & Johnson

Have just fitted up a superb saleroom, where they keep on hand every style of the

LEAVITT

FAMILY AND

MANUFACTURING

MACHINES,

Which we offer to the public as the BEST ever invented. Thousands of our Family Machines are now in operation, and in every instance have given complete satisfaction, doing all the various kinds of work to perfection. They are vastly superior in every respect to any other, running easier, and with much less noise, besides making the most

Lasting Stitch.

We invite the especial attention of

Boot and Shoe Makers,

Saddle and Harness Makers,

Carriage Trimmers,

And all who desire the most Perfect

Machine for all Family or Manufacturing purposes, to the

LEAVITT MACHINES!

We are always pleased to explain them to every one—the Ladies especially—whether intending to purchase or not.

Guarantees are given of their affording

Perfect Satisfaction,

And Machines may be returned when the purchaser is not satisfied with them.

Superiority over all competition!

RADWAY & JOHNSTON,

No. 104½ Fourth St., bet. Market & Jeff' n,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agents wanted throughout the South.

April 21—1m

NORTHWESTERN TENNESSEE

Mining & Petroleum Comp'y,

Incorporated by the General Assembly of the

State of Tennessee, Dec. 1st, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK.....\$500,000.

WORKING CAPITAL.....200,000.

Shares \$50 each.

Principal Office, Dover, Stewart Co., Tenn.

THIS Company hold by lease about fifty thousand acres of Land in Stewart and Humphreys county, Tenn., of which Prof. C. W. Wright, of Kentucky, speaks as follows:

"I do not hesitate to state, as the result of

many years experience in the study and survey of oil lands in the United States, that I have never seen better or more favorable indications of the presence of inexhaustable quantities of petroleum. In fact, if oil be not obtained in this region in large amounts, the sciences of chemistry and geology are at fault in this matter, and all practical experience is not of the slightest advantage."

The management of the Company is in the

hands of energetic business men, who inten-

to develop the whole resources of the territory,

and rely upon dividends rather than sales of stock for returns upon their investments.

The great collateral resources in iron, hydraulic cement, limestone, building stone, and grindstones, independent of the petroleum, are con-

sidered sufficient to pay a fair interest upon the capital.

A great portion of these lands are situ-

ated immediately upon the Tennessee river,

which is navigable the whole year, and affords

facilities for shipping to Pittsburgh, St. Louis or New Orleans at all seasons, and by the cheapest mode of transportation; an advantage pos-

essed by few if any of the Companies now in

operation. The large Working Capital is an

evidence of the intention of the Company to

put the enterprise upon a solid basis, and so

make a good return upon the capital invested as certain as any other regular business.

The Company offer a limited number of

shares for sale at Fifteen Dollars. These shares

are all paid up, and are not liable to further as-

sessment. Address until May 15th,

JOHN P. LATHROP, Sec'y.,

Box 176, Clarksville, Tenn.

or W. J. BROADDUS, Pres't,

Dover, Tenn.

April 21—6

20—1

H. R. HAYS. R. E. CROSS. S. H. BOLES.

HAYS, CROSS & CO.,

Successors to PORTER & FAIRFAX,

Wholesale Dealers in & Importers of

Notions,

BET. SIXTH & SEVENTH.

300 bags Coffee,

300 bbls. Refined Sugars,

50 hds. N. O. Sugar,

1000 bbls. Flour, all grades,

500 pkgs. Mackerel, bbls., half do kegs and kits.

200 boxes Star Candles,

100 " Mould "

50 kegs Shot,

500 kegs Nails,

20 bags Rice,

20 bbls. N. O. Molasses,

Syrup in kgs, half bbls. and bbls.

600 cases Canned Fruit,

100 bbls. Whisky, also French Brandy,

Champagne, Port, Maderia, Malaga, and Sherry Wine, and a full assortment of Groceries. Manufacturers' Agents for the celebrated

"Wamboo Bitters."

April 28—tf

20—1

Louisville, KY.

DEAR SIR: Allow us to call your attention to the fact that, at the request of merchants and other citizens, we have adopted the same system of selling

Cotton

Which has proved so satisfactory to the planter in the sale of

Tobacco

in this market. Its advantages are nu-

morous. It draws together all the buy-

ers in this, and many from other mar-

kets, the competition between whom

insures the highest market price for

each bale offered. Each bale is before

the buyer; so that he can see its condi-

tion, with a sample fairly drawn show-

ing its quality. THE OWNER HAS

THE RIGHT, EITHER IN PERSON

OR THROUGH HIS AGENT, TO RE-

JECT THE SALE WHEN THE

PRICE IS NOT SATISFACTORY.—

These advantages are secured to the

planter with the same expense of sell-

ing as under the old system. The argu-

ment from our experience is conclusive, that

sales prove more satisfactory under this

than any other system.

Yours, respectfully,

PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.

April 21

Sewing Machines.**Fancy Goods and Notions.**

G. VAN PELT. WM. MOSES. GEO. C. NEWBERRY.

NEW HOUSE.

VAN PELT, MOSES & CO.,

WHOLESALE

FANCY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

No. 246 Main street,

BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH.

A complete assortment of

Fancy and White Goods, Hosie-

ry, Gloves, Furnishing Goods,

Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes,

Rubber Goods, Hoop

Skirts, Baskets,

Clocks, Jewelry,

Perfumery, Toys, and

all descriptions of FANCY

And Staple NOTIONS.

April 28—tf

</div